

AMERICAN RECORDER.

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TERMS:

The AMERICAN RECORDER is published every Friday by JOHN M. WILLIAMS, at THREE dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Subscribers residing out of the District must pay yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, unless put in suit. Advertisements not exceeding fifteen lines, will be inserted at 60 cents the first time and 50 for each continuance. All Advertisements will be continued, until otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged. All letters to the Editor, to draw attention, must be sent paid.

DEBATE.

ON THE
FUGITIVE SLAVES TO MR. MADISON
HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.

(Continued.)

Mr. Stanley was sensible that he could not apologize to the house for rising to address it at this late hour; but it was not his fault. He had already expressed his regret that the time of the house should be occupied with a subject, in his opinion, improperly introduced. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." He was not generally pleased with Resolutions of this kind. So far as his observation extended, they proceeded either from some man of doubtful character, or some hungry office-seeker. And he wished the gentlemen who introduced this Resolution had been more usefully employed than in forming and casting into the House this *Fourth Discard*. But being here, and compelled as he was to give a vote upon it, he asked the indulgence of the house while he should express the grounds of his vote.

Mr. S. said he could not give his assent to a declaration which he believed to be false. He despaired, however, of changing the opinion of a majority of the house. But he knew that Hercules did not destroy the Lernaean by a single blow. Hence conviction he did not produce, and good may possibly be done by a continuation of the subject.

We are called upon said he, to declare that Mr. Madison's conduct has been wise, firm and energetic, and to thank him for negotiating a treaty which the Resolution calls an honorable one. Mr. S. denied that Mr. Madison's conduct had either been wise, firm or energetic; and so far from the Treaty being honorable, he considered it as *disgraceful* in the extreme.

Putting aside the question of its justice, Mr. S. said the War was unnecessary, had been disastrous in its progress and dishonorable in its issue. In the first place, he would enquire what was the origin of the war. And here, instead of relying on his own assertions, he would refer the house to the documents published by the Government. He had in his hand the Manifesto of Congress and the Message of the President, which gave rise to the Declaration of War. From these papers, it appeared that the chief grounds of the War were, the British Orders in Council and the impressment of our Seamen. Another cause has been assigned, the conquest of Canada.

In respect to the impressment of Seamen the claim of G. Britain is, to take her own native seamen wherever she meets them on the high seas; the claim of the United States is, that the American flag shall cover her crew. This Claim of G. Britain is not a new one. He found it in existence more than a century ago. [Mr. S. read a document of the date of 1640 to this effect.] He found also that France had claimed the same privilege for nearly the same period. Mr. S. read a paper to show that a French Admiral had taken native American seamen from on board our vessels as late as the year 1806. Mr. S. said he had read these documents to prove that this claim of England was neither a novel thing, nor peculiar to her; that she had always exercised this claim; and that it was not therefore particularly aimed at our seamen. Great Britain, said he, is an island, her navy forms her wooden walls, and upon the existence of her navy depends her existence as a Nation.

What do the United States claim in respect to seamen? That their flag shall protect their crew. So that if an Englishman gets on board one of our vessels he is secure. Is this important to the U. States? It has been proved that we have better seamen than Great Britain, why, then, insist upon securing her seamen on board

our vessels? Instead of going to War for the sake of securing these men, he wished to have nothing to do with them. Had Great Britain refused to negotiate on this subject? No. We have documents to prove that when Mr. Monroe negotiated his Treaty with that government, a stipulation was made on the subject, in which he said, Great Britain yielded better terms to us than she ever yielded to any other Nation; these were, that the Government respectively shall enact laws to exclude the seamen of one Nation from the ships of the other. Mr. Monroe might have been mistaken; but on this occasion, he called in his opinion to support his view.

Mr. S. said he would not discuss the instructions on this subject in our Ambassadors who negotiated the peace. He read that part of them, which directed them to provide for the protection of seamen under our flag, for, if they do not, it is said we have applied to arms. In vain, and could not be called an independent Nation.

He had said it was unnecessary to declare War on the subject of impressment, and he would support that opinion by what had passed on the subject. When, said he, have we negotiated with Great Britain on the subject of impressment from the rejection of Monroe's Treaty until since the declaration of war? In 1806, the proposition made to Mr. Madison was said to be honorable and safe; and Mr. King said that the British were willing to abandon all except the narrow seas. A period of six years had passed without ever calling upon her for any further provision on the subject. Experience, said he, is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other. What have we since done on this subject? The war was scarcely dry on the instructions referred to, before the President recommended to Congress to pass a law prohibiting British seamen from being taken on board our vessels. For that act, said Mr. S. he has my sincere thanks. But war was not this provision long since made? It might have saved to the Nation millions of money and thousands of lives.

As to the Orders in Council, he had never denied, and never should deny, that they violated our right as an independent Nation. So did the decrees of Napoleon. We had cause of War therefore against both Nations. It is true France repealed her decrees, but she enacted other restrictive regulations which effectually excluded our commerce from her ports; yet Mr. Madison had stumbled over these wrongs to the present hour.

He had said that the Orders in Council were one of the causes of War; but they were repealed a few days after the Declaration; and Admiral Warren immediately proposed an armistice; but it was refused, because he was not authorized to abandon the right of impressment.

The conquest of Canada was one of the causes of war; but this is denied. Our Commissioners denied that this was an object of the War. Mr. Clay was one of these commissioners. Mr. S. read a part of his speech on the 3d of Jan. 1813, on a question relating to the War, in which he said, "it was absurd to suppose that we should not succeed against our enemy in Canada; he was not for stopping at Quebec." &c. This, said he, shows that Mr. Clay was for taking Canada, and that this was one of the objects of the War.

But we are told, said Mr. S. that we have made an honorable treaty. What is an honorable treaty? Every man of common sense will say, it is a treaty which gains the points in dispute. Have we gained them? He had the treaty and would examine it.

The house have heard of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Cheves, members of Congress. Jackson is the son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson, the man whom his friend Pearson found it necessary to correct in his manners by shooting him. Mr. Cheves is a man of very superior talents from S. Carolina. In a debate in the year 1813 or 1814, Jackson, in justification of Mr. Jefferson for refusing to ratify Monroe's treaty, said, "that the treaty contained no indemnity for the vast spoils which had been made upon our property." And Mr. Cheves (thenceforth, though he differed from him in political opinion, there is no man whose integrity he more honored) in one of his Speeches said, "that had he known of the revocation of the Orders in Council, he would not have voted for the War, yet it must be seen were we to make Peace without obtaining stipulations against future impressments, it would be acquiescing in the practice."

Now let the treaty be examined and see if it contains a word on these subjects. There is nothing in relation to blockades, to impressment, or to the spoils of our commerce. And are we still to be told the treaty is honorable? If Mr. Jackson and Mr. Cheves are to be credited, this Country has abandoned the causes for which she went to war, and therefore accepted of a dishonorable treaty.

This treaty, however, secures the interest of Great Britain. Commissioners are to run the boundary line between her possessions and the United States, and we if we have not some of her territory in our possession. She is to keep the Island of Passamaquoddy in her hands. An English vessel, Madison has abandoned. When she is to get it again? Commissioners are to be appointed. If they differ—and they will differ—some Monarch shall decide. It will be called in an umpire. This is your Honorable Treaty—this your honorable Peace!

We have, continued Mr. S. not only lost Passamaquoddy, but we have lost the trade of the British West India Islands. Before this ill-fated War, that trade was open to us. Where will the Eastern States now send their lumber and provisions? They already clear out their vessels in ballast. Are we sorry said he, that we possess the right of Fishing? In 1783, Great Britain gave us the right of fishing on her Banks. Shall we have it again? The Treaty of Peace does not give it; what the Treaty of Commerce we do not yet know. Some Gentlemen appear to think the Fisheries of little consequence; but to New England these Fisheries give employment to thousands of their industrious citizens, and are sources of much profit. The products of the Ocean form one fifth part of the United States—they add another State to the Union. Well may the people of New England be jealous of the Government who thus abandons their rights—their element in the Ocean.

If, then, the Treaty has gained nothing for us, for what object was the war declared?

Mr. S. spoke of the visionary schemes of James Madison's Administration—those schemes which have been mentioned by the gentleman from Orange—of Embargo, Non-intercourse and Non-importation. By these projects he had to embarrass the U. States, that he felt the consequences in his own popularity. The felon who sets fire to a house is looked upon as guilty of a heinous crime; he considered James Madison guilty of State arson in the Declaration of War, and that his conduct ought to be viewed in the highest degree Criminal.

If then there be nothing honorable either in the commencement or conclusion of the war, let us, said he, look at its progress. Instead of raising a competent force to effect his object, Mr. Madison recommended hostilities to be commenced with a petty army of 10,000 men. The Senate ridiculed the idea, and raised the number to 30,000. When the army was raised, how was it disposed of? He placed it under the *villains* commanders, Hull, Dearborn and Smyth. Under these men, for the two first campaigns, nothing but disaster and destruction took place. Instead of conquering Canada, as it was boastfully said we should the first campaign, the Enemy was in possession of the Michigan Territory, Fort Mackinaw and other places on our frontier. Was this the fault of our men? No; they were overpowered by numbers. Our foolish Administration sent them to fight an enemy five times their own strength. Notwithstanding these reverses, Mr. Madison, closing his heart to humanity, still persevered in his warlike purposes. At length the Hero Jackson arose, and changed the scene; and if he could have any influence on the House, he would move to strike out of the resolution every thing which relates to James Madison, and offer a vote of Thanks to General Jackson; for he did not believe that the battle of Thermopylae exceeded in brilliancy those of New Orleans.

At this period, much of our sea coast was in possession of the enemy; our Capital had been overrun and partly destroyed by the savage foe. On this subject, something had been said in excuse for Mr. Madison. Gen. Winder is to be blamed. Gentlemen would be glad to have a scapegoat for their favorite. But the Committee of Congress have set this matter in its true light. They have cleared him. He had not received his appoint-

ment not more than three weeks, so that he had not become acquainted with his affairs. He was only an auxiliary, the rest of his army were new militia. The army being engaged in quixotic expeditions in Canada, instead of defending our own coast. On that occasion, but for the intervention of that good man, Mr. Simms, who but a few days before had been shamefully disappointed of his office by Mr. Madison, because he refused to pass some improper accounts of General Armstrong, the President would probably have taken the hands of the enemy. He said that Madison, the British troops were in possession of this coast.

When the fight becomes a chase, "He wins the field who wins the race."

The only General Order which he believed the President ever gave, was, when he cried out, "The Devil take the Hindost."

In the progress of the War, said Mr. S. we find much to admire. I except indeed particular instances of valor in our Army and more in our Navy. But Mr. Madison had nothing to do with them. The war has loaded us with taxes. The annual interest of the National Debt is 10 millions of Dollars. The expense of this war have been greater than those of our War for Independence. It has increased our Public Debt to nearly 200 millions of dollars, besides jeopardizing our most valuable rights and privileges. It will not be forgotten that, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, there was a most detestable Conscription System before Congress, to make common soldiers of freemen without their consent. It was by this weapon that Bonaparte enslaved one half the world; and thanks may be given to the Federal opposition, and to a small number of Republicans, for the defeat of that monstrous plan. You have, however, laid out and there taxes laid upon the value of your land—estimating every acre to produce two dollars a year, you have to pay one fourth of that sum in taxes. These are a part of the blessings which we owe to this War.

But the word *Faction* has been used. This term is not merely applied to the party who opposed the War, or to those who oppose this motion. It has always been the complaint of every weak and wicked Administration that their measures are opposed. When Chatham and Fox, in those strains of eloquence which were never excelled, opposed the measures of the British Ministry against this Country, the minions of Power were always ready to denounce them as Factionists. And shall it be said that we, who boast of a free Republican Government, shall be less free in this respect than G. Britain? The Monarch of that Country is not safe from the investigation of the people; they arraign him at the bar of public opinion, and frequently produce a change in his measures; but France having been blessed by the greatest man that ever lived, no opinion was suffered to oppose that of the Monarch—his will was the law; and if any man had the hardihood to express any doubt about the propriety of his measures, he had them satisfied by being sent to prison. Mr. S. said, for his part, he would rather earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and have his opinion free, than follow the motions of the President in every caprice, and share the losses and fishes. He should then have, at least, the approbation of his own conscience.

On the subject of *Faction*, Mr. S. said he would read to the house an extract from a Work, which he was sure would charm the majority, because it was from the pen of James Madison. It is from the 10th No. of the *Federalist*.

"By a *faction*, I understand a number of citizens, whether amounting to a majority or minority of the whole, who are united and actuated by some common impulse of passion, or of interest; to the rights of other citizens, or to the permanent and aggregate interests of the community."

He said Mr. S. Mr. Madison and his friends have administered the affairs of Government against the real interests of the Country, according to this writer, they are the *Faction*; if otherwise, we are the *Faction*.

Mr. S. agreed with a Republican friend of his in Congress, that the out of power is a man chained to the power, the Moloch of Destruction. In the majority are the *Yankees*, they have proved themselves in this way to be the Moloch of Destruction.

It said Mr. S. Federal Policy had prevailed, the act which was lately passed on Mr. Madison's recommendation prohibiting the employment of British sea-men, would have been passed long ago, which would have saved millions of dollars and the lives of 50,000 men who have fallen in battle, and we should have been saved from the disgrace of a dishonorable Treaty.

But with respect to war, who fought your battles? Men whose poverty, not their will, constrained them. Neither Republicanism or Democracy did your ranks. You were first called upon to give an additional bounty in money, the 160 acres of land were added to \$120 in money, making \$140 for each man. Was this Patriotism? But even this would not do. A conscription became necessary. The Republicans declared War, and then complained the Federalists would not support it—for they were not fond of fighting than others. He knew there were gentlemen on both sides who volunteered their services in the ranks.

It will probably be said that the Federalists refused to lend their money to Government, and by their opposition lowered the value of Government stock. But where was the Republicans? Would not they lend their money to government, only on condition of a very high interest. In every view of that question, he left scars.

But we are called upon to thank James Madison—to thank the man who has need, least draws the Country into a War, who has by himself—who has burdened the country with an enormous debt, and who has unnecessarily drenched the earth with the blood of our fellow citizens. He could not do it.

(To be concluded in our Next)

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following will be the Rates of Postage on and after the first of April next, agreeably to Act of Congress passed February 1st, 1816.

For Single Letters, composed of one piece of paper.	Miles.	Cts.
Any distance not exceeding 40	40	8
Over 40 and not exceeding 90	90	10
Over 120 do.	120	12
Over 150 do.	150	14
Over 200 do.	200	16
Over 300 do.	300	20
Over 400 do.	400	24
Over 500 do.	500	28

Double Letters—or those composed of two pieces of paper—are charged with double those rates.

Triple Letters—with triple those rates.

Quadruple Letters—with quadruple those rates.

Every Packet, composed of four or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce; except letters conveyed by water mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the packets actually contain more than four distinct letters.

RATES OF POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.

Each paper carried not over 100 miles,	
Over 100 miles,	1
Not if carried to any post-office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is,	1
Magazines and Pamphlets	
Are rated by the sheet.	
Carried not over 30 miles, per sheet,	1
Over 30 and not over 100, do	1
Any greater distance,	1

R. J. MEIGS, Junr.
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
February 15, 1816.

For sale.

1000 bushels Turks-Island

SALT of an excellent quality; 50 barrels Ship-Bread; 22 boxes of Bristol and Crown Glass; 1000 weight Hoop-Iron; 50 pieces linen Britannias; a number of new and old Sails; 2 Anchors; 2 Cambooses and a few boxes of Sweet-Oil.

S. M. JOSEPH.

March 8.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday 16th inst. at my Store, a Quadrant, Chest, Trunk, and some Wearing Apparel, the property of Andrew B. Beckford, dec'd. Terms, six months credit, notes with approved security, all sums over five dollars—under that, cash.

D. KING, Adm'r.

March 8.

Thursday the 28th inst. will be exposed to public sale at the Dwelling of one of the late Joseph Shute, dec'd, all the personal property of said deceased, (excepted by Will) consisting of horses, carriages, cattle, sheep and hogs, a set of Blacksmith's tools, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given, the purchasers giving notes with approved security, before the removal of the property.

At the same time and place will be hired out, for the remainder of the year, all the Negroes of said dec'd, among them are some valuable tradesmen.

WM. VINES, Auctioneer.

Beaufort County, March 4, 1816. 31 43

WHEREAS it appears frequent trespasses are committed on the land of Joseph Bonner, near this town, by cutting the timber, &c. I hereby forwarn all persons against such practices, as I will punish all with the utmost severity of the law, that are proved to be so offending. A reward of five dollars will be given to any person who may give sufficient proof to bring the offender to justice.

WM. VINES, Guardian.

Washington, March 7th.

THE subscriber having obtained Administration on the estate of Eli Crawford, dec'd, will offer for sale at his house on Durham's creek, on Saturday the 25th inst. all the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of one Mare, Bridle and Saddle, one Pilot Boat, a Gun, &c. Six months credit will be given, bond and security required.

WM. VINES, Adm'r.

March 8.

Advertisement.

MICHAEL HANRAHAN being dead, and the subscriber having qualified as Administrator, (March) County Court of Beaufort, do hereby give notice, that the sale of the perishable property of said Hanrahan will take place in the town of Washington, county aforesaid, on Monday the 6th April next. Six months credit will be given, on approved security.

TERENCE DELANY.

March 8.

To Let

THAT large and convenient House, well calculated for a Tavern, belonging to the subscriber, and recently occupied by Mr. Crocker. For terms, apply to Walter Hanrahan, senr in Washington, on 10.

TERENCE DELANY.

Blount's Creek, March 8.

Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed AUCTIONEER by the Commissioners of the town of Washington agreeably to Act of Assembly, offer their services to the public, and caution all persons against acting in that capacity.

JOHN MYERS.

S. M. JOSEPH.

Washington, 7th March 1816.

Notice.

AT the last term of Beaufort county, Administration was granted to the subscriber on the estates of Josiah Morris, Henry Lawson, Joseph Perry, James Jackson, John Burdick, David Braddock and Raymond Mann; all persons holding claims against said estates, are requested to bring them in by the time limited by law or they will be barred by an Act of Assembly in that case made. All those indebted to said estates, are requested to make immediate payments, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. M. JOSEPH.

Washington, 2th March, 1816.

15 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in September last a negro man by the name of

SAM,

Formerly belonged to Moses Windley of Hyde, and is well known in said county, where I am informed he is now lurking. Any person apprehending and delivering said negro to me, in Washington, or securing him in the jail of said place, shall receive the above reward. All persons are cautioned against harboring said negro under the penalty of the law.

S. M. JOSEPH.

March 8.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber will sell at a fair price TWO HUNDRED and SEVENTY acres of

LAND,

situated on the road leading from Washington to Newbern, 12 miles from the former place. A particular description is deemed unnecessary, as the purchaser will, before doing so, view the premises. For terms, &c. apply to Mr. Jeremiah Mastin, in Washington, or to the subscriber

BURTON ALLEN.

Craven county, Feb. 10.

The subscriber

WILL sell a tract of Land lying on Pond creek, Hyde county, adjoining Mr. John Adams lands, and the lands formerly owned by Zach. Barrow. This tract is generally known, and a minute description is considered unnecessary.

Also, fifty Acres of cypress swamp Land in the same neighborhood. For terms, apply to

MARY SPRUILL.

Hyde county, March, 1816.

A Negro man was taken up and committed to the jail of this town, on the 6th inst. who calls himself John Coffin, and says that he belongs to John Hutton of Norfolk, but was hired to a Mr. John Sanders of said place at the time of his running away, which he says was in August last. Coffin is about five feet 4 or 5 inches high, and of a yellow complexion. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away as the law requires.

R. H. BONNER.

March 8.

Notice.

BOOKS are open in the hands of Mr. Gray Blount at Newbern, and John Gray Blount at Washington, to receive subscriptions for Shares in the Matamoras Company, authorized by an Act of Assembly, passed in the year 1806, for the purpose of improving Swamp Lands in the county of Hyde.

A copy of that Act, together with the Articles proposed for the government of the Company, are in the hands of the said Blount, and Blount to be examined by persons disposed to subscribe for shares.

JOHN G. BLOUNT.

Washington, March 1, 1816.

Notice.

PURSUANT to a decree of the court of Equity, for the county of Beaufort, at Fall Term, 1815; will be sold at the Court House in Washington, on Saturday the 13th day of April next, the MILLS and between three and four hundred acres of LAND, situate in the county of Beaufort, the property of George Wilson and the heirs of Charles D. Crawford, dec'd. The payment to be made in three equal instalments, at six, twelve, & eighteen months, and secured by a mortgage on the premises.

WALTER HANRAHAN, C. M. E.

Feb. 23, 1816.

Corn, Flour & Pork.

100 bbls. CORN.
20 bushels. White PEAS in casks.
A few bushels Corn MEAL.
20 bbls. Cargo and Meat FLOUR.
3 do. BEEF.
50 do. first quality WHISKEY.
20 do. superfine and fine FLOUR.
Will be sold Cheap for Cash, by
NEALE & MYERS.
Who will keep constantly on hand WHISKEY & Fresh FLOUR.

March 1.

IRON, &c.

The subscriber has for sale

6 tons square Iron,
6 do. flat do. chiefly Tyne-Iron.
A quantity Irish Potatoes.
Cognac and Apple Brandy.
N. England Rum, &c.

JAMES REDMOND.

March 1.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 23d inst. a negro

DANIEL,

About twenty-five years old, five feet 10 inches high, stout made, has got a mark on his lower jaw occasioned by the tooth ache; he had on when he went away, a coarse blue cloth jacket and a pair of yarn trousers with other clothes. He has expressed his intention of going to Washington in hopes of getting on board of a vessel to make his escape, but the greater probability is, that he is gone towards Virginia, where he came from. The above reward will be given to any person who apprehends him and brings him to me, with all necessary expenses paid; or to secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

WM. GRACE.

Matamoras, 27th Feb. 1816.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Cargo of Sch. Betsey, Jonathan Harris master, from Turks-Island, consisting of
2500 lb. prime SUGAR,
1000 bushels coarse SALT,
400 gals. prime MOLASSES.

For Freight or Charter,

For New-York or any of the permitted ports of the West-Indies, the said sch. Betsey, of the burthen of 600 barrels. For terms, apply to

LEWIS LEROY.

March 1.

Swp100 43

Navy Commissioners' Office

18th January, 1816.

THE Board of Navy Commissioners will receive until the 1st day of April next proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use.

Cannon, carronades and cannon locks.
Ball round, grape, cannister and lead.
Saltpetre, sulphur.
Cannon and priming powder.
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes.
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1 3 of 12 ozs. 1 3th of 24 ozs. 1 3th of 36 ozs. 1 of 28 ozs. 1th of 32 ozs. and 1 3th of 34 ozs.
Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted.
Lead in pigs and sheets.
Anchors from 400 to 2000 lbs.
Iron Kedge.
Hemp, American.
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine.
Iron for shipping.
Staves—ligger pipe, hoghead & gang cask.
Bunting.
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets.
Flannel and middie for seamen.
Lighting Vises and paints.
To be delivered either at Washington, N. York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of those articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

Proposals to furnish for the use of the Navy, made by

in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of the 18th January, 1816.

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract: and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractor will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts, and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidence of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President
Of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

February 21, 1816.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War until the 1st day of April next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June 1816 to the 31st day of May 1817, both days included, within the State of North-Carolina.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions; if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the articles captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the deposition of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

Late from France.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.

Paris papers to the 26th of Dec. were late evening received at the office of this Gazette. By the schr. Diana, Captain Porter, from Bordeaux. Since the promulgation of the treaty between France and the Allied powers, and the trial and execution of Marshal Ney, nothing of consequence has occurred on the continent.

Paris, Dec. 23.

Gen. Cambaceres has been arrested and conducted to l'Abbaye.

Letters from Barcelona announces that the greatest tranquillity exists in Spain. The friends of Ferdinand become daily more numerous.

The English Commissioners named by the Duke of Wellington have entered Valenciennes, Conde, and Bouchain, to make the necessary dispositions for the occupation of the important places.

ESCAPE OF M. LAVALLETTE.

It was yesterday stated that Count Lavallette was to have been executed had he not have escaped the night before, by the following means—

Madame Lavallette went to dine with him, accompanied by her daughter, 12 years old, and her maid servant; at seven o'clock in the evening the two last persons presented themselves at the outer gate of prison to go out, supporting a person who appeared to be Madame Lavallette, who was enveloped with a fur gown, with the head covered with a large bonnet and holding the handkerchief to the eyes, all the persons belonging to the prison present. As they were accustomed to see three persons go out of the prison every evening, they neglected to assure themselves of the identity of the person of Madame Lavallette, through feelings of compassion for the unfortunate situation of that lady. Five minutes afterwards, the keeper having entered the prisoner's room, found only Madame Lavallette; he instantly cried, (Madame Lavallette declares)—"You have ruined me." Madame Lavallette begged him not to give immediate alarm, fearful of his being caught, should they have proceeded in pursuit instantly; she endeavored to retain him by the sleeve of his coat; the keeper deaf to her prayers, ran to the others crying "the prisoner has escaped," and ordered the jailors to search for him on all sides—Two of them met, on the Point Neuf, the chaise in which Madame Lavallette came to the prison, but they found no one in it. As soon as the escape became known, the Minister of General Police, and the Prefect of Police, went to the Conciergerie, and interrogated all the persons employed. Orders were given to arrest the keeper and a porter, who, it is supposed, favored the escape; immediate and strict search took place; estates were sent off yesterday morning on all points, and it is thought impossible that M. Lavallette will be able to escape, their pursuit, whichever way he may have gone. Neither public nor private carriages were allowed to leave Paris yesterday morning, as orders were given for all the barriers to be closed as soon as the escape was known.

Gen. Cambronne landed on the 18th at Calais from England, and was immediately conveyed on his way to Paris to undergo his trial.

General Excelmans is yet at Brussels. Some pretended reports have been industriously spread of disagreements having broken out between the British and Spanish courts, but we can with safety affirm, that they are perfectly groundless.

Reports from Galicia appear to confirm the accounts of the misunderstanding between the Russians and Turks.

Madame Lavallette has been examined several times; herself and daughter are still confined; and the keeper of the prison and turnkey are detained.

London, Dec. 18.

A defaulter in the collection of the French taxes lately decamped to England with bills on London to the amount of 10,000 pounds sterling. He got them discounted, and shipped at Falmouth for America, a few days before he was sought in England by the French government.

A mail from Holland arrived this morning. The king of Netherlands has notified to the States General the conclusion of a treaty of marriage between the Prince of Orange and the duchess Maria Paulowna.

As a further distinction to the regiments that have participated in the achievement in the glorious victory of Waterloo, they are to have the name of that place on their colors.

FOR BOSTON.



The new schr. *RIVERBANK*,

EPHRAIM ATKINS, Master.

Having a part of her freight on board, will take the remainder on moderate terms. Apply to the Master on board, or to

Wm. W. RODMAN.

March 15.

if 26

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1816.

WE would be really thankful if those indebted to this Establishment would make immediate payment, so as to enable us to meet the demands against it.

To the Editors.

SIR—I am much surprised that of the numerous nominations for the Presidential Chair, Mr. H. of your town, has not been numbered among those already spoken of. Yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Editor of the SHAMROCK, printed at New York, observes, that from the repeated applications for the paper, he has been induced to commence the printing of a second edition of 300 copies, which will be completed with all possible speed. Of these copies, he remarks, after supplying the orders received, there will remain 100 copies for sale; and after they are disposed of, orders can only be supplied from the time of subscribing.

If there should be any desirous of obtaining this valuable work from the commencement of the New Series, up to the present number, (23d) they can do so, by leaving their names with the Editor thereof; the sooner the more certainty of obtaining them. It is published weekly, at \$4 per annum, in advance—of a quarto size, on a handsome type, and good paper. Each volume will contain upwards of 400 pages.

William Linn was indicted at Charleston S. C. for the murder of Dr. Ramsey; and acquitted on the ground of insanity. On the verdict being read, he thanked the jury for their lenity, and said they did not do him justice.

By a statement in Miles' Register, it appears that the salaries of sixteen principal officers in the government of the United States, including the President and heads of departments, amount to \$7,600 dollars. This is about a hundredth part of the salary paid to one naval officer in England.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, Feb. 28.

"The act to repeal the duties on certain articles manufactured in the U. States," was ratified by the President on the 23d of February. The act operates from that date, on all articles thereafter manufactured; but the returns required, and forfeitures incurred previous to that day are still regulated by the two acts now repealed.

A convoy arrived at Vera Cruz last month (January), having Mexican cargo on board to the value of millions of dollars. Another convoy, with a similar sum of money, was expected at Vera Cruz.

Two smart shocks of an earthquake were felt at Weston, Massachusetts, on the morning of the 13th ult.

A gentleman who arrived in town last night, informs, that the United States three masted schr. *Onosoma*, Lieut. Page, was struck by a squall off Cape Hatteras, on Wednesday night last, and totally lost. The crew, we understand were saved, and the mate is now on his way to this place with a letter to Commodore Carson, communicating the particulars.

American Beacon.

We understand that the President of the United States has deputed Christopher Hughes, Jr. Esq. of Baltimore, as a commissioner to Cartagena, for the purpose of obtaining the release of our captive countrymen, and the restoration of American property unjustly seized by the royalists in that place. He will depart in the Macedonian, Capt. Warrington, in about ten days or two weeks.

Balt. Post.

The Republican Members of the New York Legislature have voted to support Gov. Tompkins for President. The Albany Register says, "it has been, and still is our ardent wish to see a President selected from this State; but we have good reasons to believe it will not be the case. The New England Republicans are united in Mr. Monroe, and the Republicans of New York stand ready to support him if regularly nominated; and from all we can learn, he will have a decided majority of the Congressional caucus. For the sake of harmony, therefore, it is to be hoped that Gov. Tompkins may accept the Vice Presidency, which we think will be highly acceptable to the New England Republicans, and the party in general."

Spanish Insanity!!

CHARLESTON, March 3.

The following extract from this morning's Courier strongly solicits our attention. If Don Salvador, or any other officer of his Catholic Majesty were to execute the threats here held out—we trust an ample retribution would soon be visited upon them.

Patriot.

"The Kingston Chronicle contains a proclamation of Don Salvador Moxo, Bri-

gadior-General, Mar. de Carracas, respecting the blockade of the island of Margarita, dated at Carracas 29th of Jan. in which he denounces the vessels of all nations attempting to enter the ports of that island, or affording assistance in any way to the insurgents; the master of every vessel is to be hung up to the yard-arm, and every fifth man, composing the crew, is to share the same fate!"

The Spaniard Morillo

The conduct of this Royal General is a disgrace to the age in which he lives. His law of nations is worthy of the days of Tamerlane and Gengis Khan. He has imprisoned, and perhaps murdered the crews of those vessels, who were carrying provisions to Cartagena—and what is still more atrocious, hung out the Carthaginian flag with a view of enticing more victims into his power. He has trampled upon the plain laws of civilized nations, which punish the breach of blockade by a forfeiture of the property, but respect the life and person of the seaman.

The blockade of Margarita is another feature of this barbarian system. Every vessel, whether Spanish or foreign, bound with any sort of stores to this island, is confiscated—and her captain and principal officers, and every fifth man, are to be treated as pirates, and hung up at the yard-arm. In whatever light we view this bloody proclamation of Moxo, it excites no other sentiment but indignation and horror. It strikes against the laws of nations, because it strikes without notice the victim who violates a blockade of which he is ignorant—because it does not seem to be sustained by an adequate force—and because in the spirit of the darkest ages, it takes the life as well as the property of the captured.

To submit to such outrages, is out of the question. If the Chevalier de Onis does not grant a discharge to our countrymen, we trust that Warrington will speak in tones expressive of his country's indignation—Let us first demand justice; if we cannot thus obtain, let us exact it.

Enquirer.

Boston, March 1.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Agawam, capt. Wills, which arrived yesterday from Cork, left on the 3d of January. Civil commotions raged in a part of Ireland, and a considerable number of the British troops in France were expected there. There was no news of importance from any other part of Europe.

From the Boston Independent Chronicle.

The restoration of American property in the once patriotic State of Massachusetts, becomes every day more apparent. The good sense of our citizens has at length taught them to perceive the injury they have inflicted on their country and themselves, by listening to the nefarious counsels of a Hartford Convention Jan. 10.

The 10,000 subscribers for the life of General Jackson will not probably be deprived of that work by the death of Maj. Reid, as the work in every essential part was prepared for the press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

The Bank Bill

Hopes and fears are alternately excited on the subject of a bill to establish a National Bank. We begin to think, what we before had reason to doubt, that this measure may succeed. It will at least have a highly respectable vote. No question has yet been taken in the House, decisive of the principle.

Nat. Int.

March 7.

The discussion on the Bank Bill still continues. The section which requires the President of the Bank to be chosen out of the Directors (appointed by the President and Senate of the U. States) was changed so as to let him be selected from any of the Directors. The word native was added to the clause, which limits the choice of Directors, to the citizens of the U. S.

We have seen a letter from Washington which states, that the examination of witnesses before the Committee on the General Post-Office, had been completed; and it was expected the committee would report to-day. It is added, there is not a doubt of an unanimous report in favor of the integrity of the principal officers of that department.—*Rel's Ph. Gaz.* March 4.

Separation of Maine

On the petition upon this subject, a resolve was passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts requiring the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the assessors of the several plantations in Maine, to issue their warrants, requiring the inhabitants qualified to vote for Senators, to assemble on the 20th May next, and give in their votes on this question: *Shall the Legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from*

Massachusetts proper, and to the erection of the said District into a separate State? The Selectmen and Assessors are to certify the whole number of votes given in, for and against the separation, also the whole number of qualified voters in the town, district or plantation; to make a public declaration of the votes, and to seal up and transmit to the Secretary's office, their certificates on or before the second Wednesday of the first session of the next General Court.

DIED—On Friday last in Pitt county, ALFRED C. EASON, only son of capt. Geo. Eason of said county, aged 19 years.



Port of Washington.

(From the Custom House Books.)

ENTERED.

9 Sch. Golden-Age, Aberton, N. Y.
" Lady Mc Donough, Sage, do.
13 " Minerva, Whetton, Balt.
14 " Two Sisters, Yende, Boston.

CLEARED.

12 Sch. Stock, Bowle, Marthique.
13 Brig George Washington, Barlow, N.Y.
14 Sch. Carpenters Son, Crowell, do.

Notice.

THE Partnership under the firm of AVENT & BUCK

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the said firm will call on James Avent for payment. Those indebted to the said firm, will please make immediate payment to James Avent who is authorized to receive the same.

JAMES AVENT,
H. BUCK.

The BUSINESS

Will be carried on by James Avent at the same place where the business has heretofore been conducted.

NOTICE.

THAT the Subscribers,

did at the last County Court of Bedford, qualify as Executors to the last will and testament of Jacob Durden, Esq. dec'd late of said county, and request all persons having claims against said estate to exhibit them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this will be plead in bar of their recovery. All those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

HENRY WIN DLY,

SAML. J. DURDEN, } Exrs.

March 16.

27, p. 40

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Firm of Hooker, Akenford, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those having demands against the said firm, will please present their accounts for adjustment; as also, those indebted to the above mentioned firm, are requested to call and close their accounts with James R. Hooker, who is duly authorized to adjust the same. And also, those having claims against the firm of B. M. Selby, & Co. of Greenville, Pitt county, and those indebted to said firm, will please present the same for settlement.

JAMES R. HOOKER,
JOHN AKENFORD,
B. M. SELBY.

Jan. 24.

if 39

The BUSINESS

IN future will be conducted in Washington under the firm of James R. Hooker, & Co. and at Greenville, under the firm of B. M. Selby, & Co.

JAMES R. HOOKER,

B. M. SELBY.

Jan. 26.

if 39

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 3th inst. a negro fellow by the name of

JACK BATTLE.

Four feet, eight inches high; dark complexion; has one of his fore teeth out; and is a little knock-kneed; he took with him a variety of clothing, a description of his dress therefore, cannot accurately be given. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, in Craven county, near Newbern, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again.

All persons are hereby forbidden from harboring, employing, or carrying away said fellow, under the penalty of the law.

WILLIAM P. MOORE.

Nov. 10.

if 39

POETRY.

The following lines on the Rose, and the Ode to Friendship, were selected and communicated for insertion, by a little girl not more than ten years old; it is published at her request.

The Rose.

The Rose had been wash'd, lately wash'd in a shower
That came to Emma convey'd,
A plentiful moisture enwrap'd the flower,
And weigh'd down its beautiful head.

The cup was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet
And stem'd at a fanciful view,
To weep with regret, for the buds it had left,
On the flourishing bush where it grew.

I hastily seiz'd it, unfit as it was
For a nosegay, so dripping and drows'd,
And shaking it rudely, too rudely, alas!
I shap'd it—it fell to the ground!

And such, I exclaim'd, is the piteous part,
Some act by the delicate mind;
Regardless of wringing and breaking a heart
Already so sorrow resign'd.

This beautiful rose, had I shaken it less,
Might have bloom'd with its owner a while;
And the tear that is wip'd with a little address,
May be follow'd, perhaps, with a smile.

Ode to FRIENDSHIP.

Friendship, peculiar boon of Heaven,
The noble mind's delight and pride—
To Men and Angels, only given,
To all the lower world deny'd.

On the Return of SPRING.

Written by the famous Hunter and Poet.

STANLEY.

NOW the ice briskly melts, and the snow
Goes apace,
The Sun looks more smiling and gay;
The grove is all green; my heart bouch's
For the chase,
Since chill Winter has pasted away.

Full fifty fat bucks, and as many fine does
Shall fall ere again it return;
For Life's but a Spring, when unclothed
By woes,
And its Winter, the mouldering urn.

Farewell, then, my hut; I'll revisit no more,
Thy walls, that have gone to decay;
I haste distant valleys and hills to explore
And among pathless forests to stray.

Since so wide is the wood, so extensive the
plain,
The streams, since so num'rous and
clear;
Who would linger at home and unroving
remain,
Through the pleasantest time of the year!

Who would languish, to quit their hut, or
their hill,
When no longer they shelter from harm,
When the next winter's day, they may
raise one at will
On a spot that is equally warm?

Let those do it, who please; they're fool-
ish or old;
For no youth that is wise, so could err;
And him Nature form'd in her latest
mould,
Who his hut to the field would prefer.

The fish, how they sport, how they swim
through the flood
And wander so careless and free;
Not a mortal on earth, in his happiest mood
More gay, or more envious can be.

Yet man is a fish, born to sport for a while,
Some in seas that are stormy and rough;
Some, in unruffled streams, their soft mo-
ments beguile,
Though but few think them pleasing
enough.

As for me, can I roam, with my dog and
my bow,
'Tis sufficient, I'll ask for no more,
But, at night, lay me down, wheresoever I
go,
And, at morn, seek my game, as before.

Miscellaneous.

ALGERNON SYDNEY.

The following anecdote of *Algernon Sydney*, is characteristic of his determined en-
ergy, and of his thorough devotion to
Republican principles. For his own
benefit we could have wished that this
truly great man had belonged to this
country; for the benefit of our coun-
try we wish that all her children may
be as good republicans as *Algernon*
Sydney.

During Mr. Sydney's stay in France,
he one day went a hunting with the French
King, and being mounted on a fine Eng-
lish horse, whose form and spirit caught
the king's eye, he received a message, that

he would please to oblige the king with his
horse at his own price. He answered that
he did not choose to part with him. The
king determined to have no denial and gave
orders to tender to him the money, or to
seize the horse; which being made known
to Mr. Sydney, he instantly drew a pistol
and shot his horse, saying he was born a
free horse, had served a free man, and
should not be mastered by a king's slave.

Green Dale Oak Tree.

This wonderful large tree, was many
years ago gutted, that is, was cut through
its trunk so large a cavity as to admit a
coach, and six horses to be driven through
it, which was performed by the late Duke
of Portland in his youthful days. It stands
in Welbeck Park, half a mile from the hall,
and 4 miles from Worksop, in Nottingham-
shire; it is nearly decayed.

In circumference it is about 40 yards,
the hollow is eight feet high, five feet 6
inches wide. One middle sized arm or
branch remains on the decayed trunk; the
others, which were five immensely large
ones, are gone altogether. Its age is not
exactly known but it is believed to be 700
years old; and it is supposed that in 50
years more it will be levelled to the earth
from whence it grew. The above dimen-
sions were taken on the 13th of January.

Len. pap.

Cure for the Quincy.

I have proved the efficacy of the fol-
lowing, having been afflicted more or less
for five years with the Quincy, and for one
year past been entirely relieved of any of
its symptoms: take rosin, camphor, gum
and honey, simmered together, spread it
on flannel cloth, and wear it on the part
affected several days. I have never known
it to fail.

Rutland, (Ohio) Feb. 7.

Cure for a Felon.

Take a piece of rock salt, about the
size of a butternut, wrap it in a cabbage
leaf, if to be had; if not, in a piece of wet
brown paper; cover it with coals, as you
would to roast an onion; after it has been
roasting about twenty minutes, take it
from the fire, and powder it very fine;
mix it with a much common soap as will
make it salve; if the soap be not pretty
strong of turpentine (which may be
known by the smell) then add a little
more to it. Apply the salve to the part
affected, in the course of a few hours, and
sometimes in a few minutes the pain will
be relieved. After this, if a suppuration
has taken place, it must be healed like a
common sore.

Letters from Rome announcing a
piece of intelligence highly important to
all friends and admirers of antiquity,
namely, the discovery of an ancient build-
ing in the neighbourhood of Palestine,
a broad marble staircase, descending 40
steps, has been already uncovered, & a
place or room, in which several statues are
still standing upright in their niches.

London papers.

Charleston, March 2.

Law Intelligence.

The Court of Common Pleas closed
its term on Saturday last. To Judge
SWIFT belongs the honor of going through
at one term, the whole docket; an achieve-
ment not accomplished by any of his pre-
decessors for many years. Seven hundred
and sixty-four verdicts were obtained on the
issue docket, many confessions of judg-
ment, and numerous non-suits; without
mentioning those on the inquiry docket.
It is considered an epoch in our jurispru-
dence; and the gentlemen of the bar cele-
brated it as a jubilee, by giving to Judge
SWIFT an elegant dinner.

Philadelphia, March 2.

EARLY SHAD.

The first shad which has appeared in
our Fish-market this season, was sold for
the moderate price of one dollar on the
23d of February. We do not recollect
ever seeing this fish in our market
at so early a period of the season.

From the SHAMROCK.

A writer in the Pittsburgh Common-
wealth, comments with much severity on
some scraps of *cannalle* witicism; or as it
is called, "piece of pleasantry," which has
appeared in the Mercury. It appears that,
as usual on such occasions, an Irishman is
introduced as the chief actor or buffoon.
The writer in the Commonwealth throws
a cannalle-cap to the editor of the Mer-
cury, which the latter seems to reject, as
not proportioned to his head. Not having
the whole subject before me and not having
seen the original "piece of pleasantry," I
am unable to form any judgment as to its
merit; and should not now notice the thing
but as introductory to an extract from the
Commonwealth, honorable to the writer,
and to the editor who gave it a place. The
reader who may be at a loss for the cause
of applying the word "Cannalle" on the

present occasion, will have the difficulty
solved by referring to page 123 of this pa-
per. The following is an extract alluded to.

"An Irishman never thinks of any
thing interesting to his country, without
associating the idea of those illustrious in-
dividuals that have raised her to emi-
nence. The editor in his attack upon the
feelings of his Irish subscribers, forgets
too, the important services rendered by Ir-
ishmen to America. Who, permit me to
ask, defended the rights of this country in
the British Parliament during and pre-
vious to our revolutionary wars, with an
ardor and eloquence unrivaled in the best
days of Grecian or Roman greatness?
Whilst the name of *Edmund Burke* is re-
membered, Irishmen should be venerated.
Was it not an Irishman, who, in the bold
endeavour to turn the tide of war from this
country, crimsoned the hoary plains of A-
braham with his blood, and shrouded his
martyr limbs in the cold snows of Canada?
Sacred spirit of Montgomery! whilst the
walls of Quebec stand, they shall be the
monument of your valor; and whilst your
virtuous deeds can be cherished in grate-
ful hearts your countrymen shall be hon-
ored! What scene of carnage marked the
horrors of our revolutionary war, in which
Irishmen did not mingle their blood with
Americans? What action was fought dur-
ing the late glorious assertion of Ameri-
can principles, in which Irish valor did
not nobly emulate American patriotism?
Can the countrymen of O'Neil be cowards?
Can the nation which produces such men
as *Curran*, as *Grattan*, as *Sherridan*, as *Charles*
Phillips, orators and patriots, whose names
are dear to Ireland, whose names are dear
to every freeman, be ignorant? the sub-
ject of any man's ridicule? Ireland now
stands pre-eminent in Europe for her sol-
diers in the field; for her ministers in the
cabinet. Ireland now stands pre-eminent
in this country for the devotion of her
citizens to the American cause; and shall
their delicacy be abused? shall their feel-
ings be outraged by a scurrilous attack,
the invention of stupidity, the result of ma-
lignity? Forbid it generosity—forbid it ho-
nor—forbid it the indignant feelings of
AN AMERICAN."

The persecution of "legitimate kings,"
will drive thousands of the best of French
men to this asylum of the oppressed. Ev-
ry good consideration should induce a kind
reception of these unfortunate persons. Ma-
ny of them are the same Frenchmen, who
volunteered their services in support of A-
mericans, during the revolutionary war.
They then tasted of liberty; they were pat-
riot from choice, and enthusiasts from prin-
ciple; they taught their children to love lib-
erty, and they imparted to their friends the
feelings they adopted. Such are the people
who honored with the frowns of kings, seek
an association with a people of congenial
sentiments. May they meet the reception
they deserve, and be received into the polit-
ical family of which they propose to beco-
me members, and may the sneer of ingratitude
neither disappoint the Frenchman, or dis-
grace the American.

The claim which the persecuted French-
man has on the Irishman is if possible strong-
er than that he has on the American. France
has for ages, been an asylum to the per-
secuted Irishman. When education was for-
bidden to Ireland, the Irishman found a
school and a home in France; when the Ir-
ish altars were destroyed and praying to
God interdicted, the Irishman who retired to
France found a church and an altar, where
he might pray without committing a crime.
When the Irishman was disfranchised at
home, he received honors and preferment
in France. In whatever part of the world
the Irishman dwells, his hospitable door
should ever be open to the persecuted
Frenchman.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT to provide for designating, sur-
veying and granting the military bounty
lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That the Presi-
dent of the United States be and he is here-
by authorized, to cause to be surveyed a
quantity of the public lands of the United
States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise ap-
propriated, and to which the Indian title is
extinguished, not exceeding in the whole
six millions of acres; two millions to be
surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two
millions in the Illinois territory, north of
the Illinois river, and two millions in the
territory of Louisiana, between the river
St. Francis, and the river Arkansas; the
said lands to be divided into townships, &
sub divided into sections and quarter sec-
tions, (each quarter section to contain, as
near as possible, one hundred and sixty
acres,) in the manner prescribed by law
for surveying and subdividing the other
public lands of the United States; the same
price to be allowed for surveying as is al-
lowed for surveying the other public lands,
in the same territory. And the lands thus
surveyed, with the exception of the salt
springs and lead mines therein, and of the
quantities of land adjacent thereto, as may
be reserved for the use of the same, by the

President of the United States, and the
No. 16, in every township, to be granted
to the inhabitants of such township for the
use of public schools, shall be set apart &
reserved for the purpose of satisfying the
bounties of one hundred and sixty acres,
promised to the non commissioned officers
and the soldiers of the United States, their
heirs and legal representatives, by the act,
entitled "an act for completing the exist-
ing military establishment," approved the
twenty fourth day of December eighteen
hundred and eleven, and by the act, en-
titled "an act to raise an additional mili-
tary force," approved the eleventh day of
January eighteen hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That
the Secretary for the Department of War,
for the time being, shall, from time to time
issue warrants for the military land boun-
ties to the persons entitled thereto, by the
two last mentioned acts, or either of them;
Provided always, that such warrants shall
thus entitled, and be by them or their rep-
resentatives applied for within five years
after the said persons shall have become
entitled thereto; and the said warrant
shall not be assignable or transferable in
any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
every person in whose favor such warrant
shall have been issued, shall, on delivery of
the same, at the office of the Secretary of
the Treasury, or of such other officer as
may at the same time have, by law, the
superintendence of the General land office
of the United States, at the seat of gov-
ernment, be entitled to draw by lot in such
manner, as the officers at the head of the
land office, under the direction of the Pres-
ident of the United States, may prescribe
one of the quarter sections surveyed by vir-
tue of the first section of this act, in either
of the said territories which the person in
whose favor such warrant has issued may
designate. And a patent shall thereupon
be granted to such person, for such quar-
ter section, without requiring any fee
therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
no claim for the military lands aforesaid
shall be assignable or transferable, in any
manner whatever, until after a patent shall
have been granted in the manner aforesaid.
All sales, mortgages, or contracts or agree-
ments, of any nature whatever made prior
thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of
alienating, pledging or mortgaging any
such claim, are hereby declared and shall
be held null and void; nor shall any tract
of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to
be taken in execution or sold on account
of any such sale, mortgage, contract, or
agreement, or on account of any debt
contracted prior to the date of the patent
either by the person originally entitled to
the land, or by his heirs or legal represen-
tatives, or by virtue of any process, or
suit at law, or judgment of court against
a person entitled to receive his patent as
aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD

President of the Senate, pro tempore

May 6, 1813—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

From the provisions of the foregoing
Act, it is manifest that no Patent can issue
until the Warrant is presented to the
Commissioner of the Land Office, and it
therefore the interest of the Persons en-
titled to Military Lands, that their War-
rants should, immediately after they are
issued, be deposited in the Office from
whence their Patents are to be obtained.
This course will preserve them from the
various accidents to which they may be
subjected in the hands of the Owners
or Agents who may have been authorised
to obtain them. It is also manifest that
all Contracts for the Sale of, or incum-
brance upon these Lands, prior to the is-
suing of the Patents, are illegal and void.
As it is impossible that Persons possessed
of Powers of Attorney for obtaining Mil-
itary Land Warrants, can have any legiti-
mate interest distinct from their Principals,
Warrants hereafter issued will be deposi-
ted in the General Land Office; and a
Certificate of that act will be given to such
Attorneys if required. A Copy of this
proceeding will be forwarded to every Per-
son in whose name a Warrant shall issue,
not only to counteract any misrepresenta-
tion of the object of this Regulation, but
to place the Soldiers of the late Army upon
their guard against the devices which
have already been, or may hereafter be,
practised by unprincipled and designing
men to deprive them of the Reward which
is so justly due their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be is-
sued at the War Department upon the
presentation of the Original "HONORABLE
DISCHARGE," which will remain there
upon File, as heretofore; but no other
document will be required to accompany
it, excepting the address of the original
Claimant, in order that he may be duly
notified of the number and date of the Land
Warrant that shall issue in his name.

In cases where the original *Discharges*
are dead, "THE LEGITIMATE HEIRS AT
LAW" must substantiate their claims
conformably to the Regulations now in
use.—February 16th, 1816.